

The family have been driven from their home in the Avenue d'Antin. They left their residence in boats, and are now finding shelter in the Courts of Justice.

The residents of the Rue St. Dominique have been without provisions since Wednesday, and it has not yet been found possible to relieve them. They are shouting for food from their windows. The body of a woman who died three days ago in this street was found floating on a bed in a flooded room.

A boy in another part of the city was attacked by a swarm of rats but he escaped without being severely bitten.

Several of the hospitals had to be evacuated to-day, particularly Boucicaut, from which 400 patients were taken out in fifty minutes. Among these were several cases of the most moving and painful description. Each sick person was wrapped up in a couple of coverlets and thus handed over to the firemen, who carried them to the automobiles which were waiting to hurry them to other hospitals.

At the corner of the Café de la Paix, in front of the Opera House, a cavein occurred. This is a busy spot, but it was barred off by a detachment of soldiers.

On the Place de l'Opera the sidewalk has collapsed. The gas lamp posts are inclined at all sorts of angles. The architect of the Metropolitan subways considers the situation very alarming.

At the Bureau of the Prefecture Prefect of Police Leprieu declared that the situation in the Place de Rome was most disgusting.

This afternoon a party of soldiers of the Engineer Corps was sent to free with machine bombs the arches of the Pont de Tolbiac which had become obstructed with debris carried down by the raging stream.

An alarming subsidence of the ground has occurred all along the Quai des Tailloires and the Quai du Louvre. Engineers are throwing up further walls and barricades of sand, stone and cement to protect the Place du Carrouel.

The whole of the Quai d'Orsay in front of the Orleans railway terminus has now given way owing to the enormous pressure of the water in the tunnel beneath and the fashionable St. Germain quarter behind it is flooded to a depth of eight feet.

The water continues its advance through the Place de la Concorde, the whole Champs Elysees will be swamped and the lower floors of the Grand Palais and Petit Palais will be flooded. The progress of the waters is being fought stubbornly by a big force of soldiers and sailors, but their greatest efforts seem to be almost useless.

Pavements throughout the lower part of the city continue to cave in and let through the water, which has probably been burrowing under them for days. The Place de l'Opera has been roped off as unsafe, the subway beneath it having collapsed from the pressure of water.

The sidewalk in front of the New York Equitable Life Assurance Society's buildings has caved in, as has the sidewalk of the Quai des Grandes Augustines in the old Quartier Latin. Further destruction of pavements is reported from the Rue du Tourna.

The central telegraph station has been invaded by water and great delay is expected in the forwarding of despatches.

The Council of Ministers considered to-day the measures that it will be necessary to take to counteract the effects of the inundation, and to secure immediately upon the resumption of the water the resumption of the various public services. The condition of the sewers is causing the greatest fears.

Whether or not the flood has reached its greatest point, a question that is much discussed pro and con in Paris, the authorities are of the opinion to-day that the city might still have its worst experience before it. It is believed that if the water begins to subside now the suction will carry away much of the building foundations and retaining walls which have already been weakened and undermined.

The authorities are doing their utmost to prevent a panic and are keeping a sharp eye on the newspapers to prevent the publication of exaggerated reports.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the Ozar had placed at the disposal of the Government 10,000 rubles (\$10,000) for the benefit of poor victims of the disaster.

The Prefecture of the Seine received to-day a despatch from Gennevilliers, situated near Paris, announcing that the protecting dike had burst and that the water had spread over the entire country, creating general terror. There were not even boats in the locality adequate to the work of rescue, and the property losses were enormous.

In some of the distant suburbs the state of affairs is tragic. It is estimated that in Charenton alone 45,000 persons are homeless, while at Ivry, Issy, Gentilly, Auteuil, Passy and Auteuil there is hardly a house that is not flooded.

In the streets of Charenton men and women are carrying cards bordered with orange on which is printed: "Give us bread for the victims." A feature of the disaster is the prominent part which is being taken by society women in the work of succor.

At Marie and Charenton many society women, wearing huge aprons to protect their dresses, are dispensing soup and bread and doing everything in their power to alleviate the distress.

At Maisons Laiffit racecourse the water is steadily approaching the track and trainers are transferring their horses to other establishments.

Heavy rains are falling in the north of France. One who made the journey to Paris from the north says:

"At intervals and continuously as we encountered the upper reaches of the Yonne and Seine we met great sheets of yellow water which extended as far as the eye could reach, standing or frothing sullenly around farm houses and over fields and drowned hedges, with slender poplars showing here and there. Some thirty miles from Paris we stopped and waited, now and then just moving."

"For two hours or more, as we drifted at a snail's pace, the scene grew stranger and wonderfully beautiful. At Villeneuve and St. Georges the streets became waterways. A full moon shone out, tranquilly over the gardens and pleasure grounds, which were covered with blue-gray water. The general tone and hue of this scene was like one of Whistler's nocturnes."

"When we seemed on the point of approaching the Gare de Lyon the train turned aside and made a great bend to the right, leaving Paris far to the left. Between us and Paris lay a mighty sea, apparently without any further shore, and only the twinkling lights of the great city told us that there was life beyond the flood. Between them and us lay a great water, and the moon was full. For sheer monotonous majesty the picture was unequalled. One almost forgot the disaster in its silent loneliness."

"At last, more than fourteen hours later, we steamed into the Gare de Lyon."

There are several reports of people being drowned by suddenly stepping into deep water while crossing sub-

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merged streets, and there are other stories equally startling.

The strangest objects have been seen floating down the swollen rivers. In the last twenty-four hours there has been an increase in the number of carcasses of cattle and sheep going down the stream. Household effects, are a common sight. At Neuilly Plaisance a cradle containing two babies drifted out from a submerged house.

A service of boat omnibuses has been organized to rescue people who have been imprisoned in their homes by the floods. Rafts from the submerged railway stations have sought shelter on top of the pillars, where they devour each other.

There was a collision between soldiers and "Apaches," as the thieves and stinging men are called, on the Rue Frochard last night. One of the "Apaches" was killed.

LOUVE, Jan. 28.—Since early in the evening only the briefest telegrams from Paris have come through owing to the increased flooding of the Central Telegraph office, and these have been transmitted very slowly. Communication by telephone is impossible. The latest news we received is contained in a despatch to the Daily Mail dated Berlin, 11:32 P. M., which says:

"The following has just been received by telephone: 'Paris is entirely cut off from London owing to the flooding of the Central Telegraph office. The situation to-night is extremely critical. All day it has rained pitilessly. The waters are rapidly engulfing Paris.'

The district from the Gare St. Lazare as far as the Rue de la Paix is in imminent danger, owing to the water that is rushing through the subterranean sewers. To-night there is neither gas nor electric light in the Champs Elysees, and it is only a question of time before the Avenue des Champs Elysees will be flooded by the waves that are lapping the adjacent quays."

"At this point telephonic communication with Paris was suddenly cut off."

Earlier despatches, none of them later than 9 P. M., reported further caveins in the Place St. Michel. The Quai de Conti and the Quai de Malaquais are submerged. The flood is becoming worse in the Trocadero district. The Passy, Javel, Grenelle and Champ de Mars quarters and the Juvay and Esplanades districts are wholly submerged.

The dike at Gennevilliers, north of the city, has burst. Consequently the plain below and many streets in Anières, Colombes and Gennevilliers are flooded.

The Ile de la Grand Jatte is completely under water. Cracks have appeared in the Pont National, which carries the Central railway across the Seine at the Quai d'Ivry. The flood is growing at St. Denis, where many factories have been damaged. At that place 2,500 persons are out of work. There is no gas or drinking water there.

The Hotel Terminus, adjoining the St. Lazare station, has been evacuated. The St. Lazare district has become one of the worst. The water was eight inches deep in front of the station at midday. All the levels below the street being of course full of water. Several fresh subsidences of the pavement caused the police to warn people to quit their houses, and a large part of the neighborhood is now evacuated.

Sappers worked at high pressure to prevent the water from the St. Lazare district extending toward the Place de l'Opera, and they built a dam across the Boulevard Hausmann. The flood, however, burst the dam and swamped the shops. Later consequences were renewed subsidences in the Place de l'Opera and the Boulevard des Capucines.

Part of the sidewalk sank to the street level, the trees and lampposts sinking or inclining with the sidewalk. The left side of the Boulevard des Capucines is closed. A building at the corner of the Boulevard des Capucines and the Rue de la Paix belonging to an American company seems to be in danger of falling.

Indescribable confusion prevails. The streets of the entire district from the Gare St. Lazare to the grand boulevards are filled with a solid phalanx of automobiles, carriages, cabs and vans. The police are helpless. The noise is deafening.

An appalling catastrophe is feared in the St. Lazare district. In the courtyard of the station the pavement is heaving. A torrent gushes through the manholes.

The situation in the Place de la Concorde is most alarming. The earth is heaving beneath the Nantes statue, and the roadway is split. The fashionable restaurant of Le Doyen is an island. The

Jardin de Paris Music Hall is filled with a stream of rushing water.

The Rue Royale is entirely roped off. The shops on this street did not even dress their windows this morning.

The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, War, Commerce and Public Works have been invaded by the waters. With the successive closing of the bridges there is a prospect of it becoming impossible to cross the Seine.

The Boucicaut Hospital had to be hastily evacuated early in the day and the patients removed to other hospitals. The front of the building had given way.

In addition to the Boucicaut Hospital the Maternity Hospital has been abandoned.

Two accidents have occurred in the Champs Elysees owing to land slides. A woman disappeared in a yawning cavity which opened beneath her feet. A carter, with his horse, also disappeared. The carter was saved, but the horse was lost.

A boat containing four soldiers was washed from a side street into the Seine. Two of the occupants, fearing the boat would be carried away jumped into the water and saved themselves by clinging to the branches of a tree. A third man, trying to follow them, was caught in the current and drowned. The fourth soldier was saved by means of a rope thrown to him.

The Voisin aeroplane works, with a dozen new aeroplanes, has been destroyed at Issy. Several aeroplane sheds elsewhere have been swamped, and the machines they contained are under water.

An urgent telegram from Gennevilliers to the Prefect says that in consequence of the dike breaking the whole country is flooded. The panic is general. Boats are begged for.

Visitors leaving many of the Paris hotels in alarm. Hundreds are fleeing to the Riviera. The cafes are illuminated with candles and oil lamps.

One of the greatest needs of the city is boats. All those available in the neighborhood of the city were put to use at the outset of the flood, but since the extension of the inundation they have been sent to the outlying districts, where the conditions are worse. The result is that there is now a great scarcity in the flooded parts of the city and there is consequently no means of getting about. More sailors arrived to-day with boats from the north coast, but the supply is still inadequate.

The Chamber of Deputies is discussing the desirability of suspending its sessions, believing that the members could be more helpful elsewhere. It is also proposed to close the schools.

The Bourse was greatly agitated all day and little business was done. Many stocks, especially those of tramway and electrical companies and banks, were offered at almost panic prices.

The almshouses at Issy les Moulins, containing 1,500 inmates, are surrounded by water. Boats are greatly needed to rescue their occupants, but none are available. At Colombes 150 families are waiting to be rescued.

The Lord Mayor has opened a fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers.

OPERATIC AID FOR PARIS.

Mary Garden Organizes Special Matinee and Jusserrand Wires Thanks.

Mary Garden, at the suggestion of Oscar Hammerstein, is organizing a special matinee at the Manhattan Opera House for the benefit of the Paris flood sufferers. It will take place on the afternoon of February 7 and will comprise acts from popular operas, and arias and concerted numbers, enlisting all of the singers in Mr. Hammerstein's company. Every one has volunteered, from Mme. Tetrazzini to the double bass players in the orchestra.

Ambassador Jusserrand last evening sent the following telegram to Miss Garden:

French sufferers cannot fail to be touched by your spontaneous and generous offer.

JUSSERRAND.

A concert will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on the afternoon of February 8, beginning at 8 o'clock, the gross receipts to be devoted to the benefit of the sufferers in Paris. The artists gave unanimous response to the request for talent for the concert.

The new French daily Le Progrès has started a subscription in aid of the victims of the floods in France, and has received up to the present time \$600.

Maud Allan yesterday notified her manager, R. E. Johnstone, that she would be happy to dance in any benefit performance to be given for the sufferers from the floods in France. Mr. Johnstone sent Miss Allan's offer to J. B. Martin.

CABLE MESSAGES DELAYED.

Notice Covering Nearly All Europe issued by Commercial Co.

"We are advised of delay in transmission of cablegrams to France, Italy and Switzerland."

"Owing to the storms there will be some delay on messages to the north of England and Ireland. There is also delay on cables to Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Russia."

FINANCIAL RESULT OF FLOODS.

John E. Gardin Says He Expects No Serious Immediate Effect.

John E. Gardin, vice-president of the National City Bank, said yesterday that while the floods in France may compare with the San Francisco earthquake in ultimate effect on the financial world

the immediate effect is not likely to be so serious.

"The destruction of so much of the world's wealth means the same thing as the San Francisco earthquake, only of course the latter was of greater magnitude. Also it must not be forgotten that the San Francisco affair followed on the heels of the Boer war and the Russo-Japanese war, which had already entailed an enormous drain upon the resources of the financial world."

"In recent years, however, we have been freed from such disasters, and the international money market is fortunately in at the present time in an undisturbed and easy condition."

Nevertheless the result is bound to be very far reaching. It may occasion an appreciable raising of money rates in Europe because of the additional demands for money in France and the calling in of French capital invested abroad. This process will naturally result in a gradual decline of the exchange rate in Paris until it reaches a point where gold will be freely imported.

Because of our easy money conditions here and in view of the manner in which we have of late been made to liquidate Europe's debts it is quite possible that America may be called upon to bear a large share in this supplying of gold to France.

The New York Chamber of Commerce received yesterday this cablegram from the Paris Chamber of Commerce, sent in pursuance of its cablegram of condolence the day before:

The sentiment of sympathy from the Chamber of Commerce of New York goes directly to the hearts of all Frenchmen. The Chamber of Commerce of Paris is very appreciative of your manifestations of friendship and thanks you most sincerely."

The Farmers Loan and Trust Company, it was announced yesterday, will receive and forward free all money sent it for the relief of the flood victims in France.

The money can be sent either to its main office or to the Fifth Avenue branch.

VERDICT IN TRASH INQUIRY.

Engineer Held on Mischance Charge and Railroad Criticized.

OSSING, Jan. 28.—Coroner Squire to-day held Engineer Eugene Flannagan on the mishance charge which ran into the Montreal express at Croton on New Year's eve, killing Spencer Trask, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree.

The coroner does not look upon the railroad as the cause of the tragedy, without going into the merits of the new automatic system of signals, he expresses the opinion that the company does not provide sufficient protection above the signal at the place where the wreck occurred. He requested the company to reconstruct their engineers not to reverse their locomotives when they want to make a quick stop, as the "stop" signal above the signal at the place where the wreck occurred. He requested the company to reconstruct their engineers not to reverse their locomotives when they want to make a quick stop, as the "stop" signal above the signal at the place where the wreck occurred.

Flannagan renewed his \$5,000 bond.

COURT MANDATE FOR GRESSER.

President of Queens Borough Must Reinstate a Laid Off Foreman.

Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday decided in favor of Edward Rooney, who was laid off as highway foreman in Queens borough on November 23 last, because of his refusal to accept President Gresser for reinstatement.

Rooney, who is a veteran fireman, showed that he was laid off without charges or chance for a hearing, while there was work to do in the bureau and no lack of funds. He alleged in his complaint that Supt. Leahy had explained to him that he had no work to do, but had not supported Gresser at the recent election.

ENGLISH FOR GUATEMALANS.

President Cabrera, Learning It, Makes It Compulsory in the Schools.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala has issued an order that English shall hereafter be taught in all the public schools of the republic, the study being made compulsory.

President Cabrera believes that English is the future language of the commercial world.

President Cabrera himself is studying English by a phonographic method and has said to a statement to the effect that the sub-committee will endeavor to reach a decision which will enable them to report to a special meeting of the executive committee of the county organization to be held at the Republican headquarters in the Metropolitan Building at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. If the sub-committee is ready to report at this meeting, the executive body will have up its report to be submitted to the county organization at the special meeting on Monday night in the Murray Hill Lyceum.

Mr. Bannard nor any other of the members of his committee was prepared last night to give any hint as to the man they would probably recommend, but it is believed that the choice of the committee will be Lloyd Griscom or J. Van Vechten Olcott.

Job for Brooklyn Democratic Leader.

Thomas J. Drennan, Democratic leader of the Fourth Assembly district in Brooklyn, was appointed yesterday secretary to the Board of Assessors to succeed William H. Jasper, a brother of former School Superintendent Jasper. The salary is \$5,000 a year. The appointment of Mr. Drennan to the first of the board was made by Mayor Gaynor on recommendation by John T. McCoey.

Frayne Takes Charge.

Hugh Frayne, who has been appointed general organizer and the New York representative of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in place of Herman Robinson, took charge yesterday at the A. F. of L. local headquarters, 23 Third avenue. He is a sheet metal worker by trade, but has been an A. F. of L. organizer for ten years.

"Sleeping Trunk" Smuggler Pleads Guilty.

John McMurrough, one of the twenty-seven "sleeping trunk" smugglers arrested last December, pleaded guilty late yesterday afternoon before Judge Holt in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court and paid a fine of \$500.

John Jameson

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GERMANY FOR PEACEFUL WAR

CONQUEST BY TRADE HER AIM, SAYS AMBASSADOR.

Count Wolf-Metternich in London Speech Seeks Idea That She Would Fall on a Weaker Power—Has Resisted Temptation for 40 Years—Wants Markets.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Count Wolf-Metternich, the German Ambassador in London, in an address at a banquet of the German societies of London said to-night that Germany never abused its power. The Germans were a peace loving people, he said; they could defend themselves, and in case of need could defend themselves vigorously, but wars of aggression from lust of conquest or greed or desire for glory were far from their thoughts.

There were people who asserted they were only waiting for an opportunity to fall upon any weaker Power. Their conscience, however, was clear. Germany had kept peace for nearly forty years. She had not succumbed to the temptation to use her might as a nation in arms might. She was conscious of the grave responsibility involved in such a use and knew that only a just and great purpose could sanction it.

Germans wished to remain masters of their destiny, but did not wish to influence other nations against the latter's will. They did not cast longing eyes on tracts of territory on which to settle a surplus population, for, notwithstanding an increase of about a million souls annually, emigration from Germany had been steadily declining during the last twenty years and had now fallen to insignificant figures. The development of industries, commerce and agriculture afforded sufficient opportunities for employment at home, and thus restrained emigration.

Simultaneously the demands of the home market had increased considerably, but not to the same extent as the capabilities for production. Germany must therefore depend to a large extent upon her export trade, and in order to secure that they must seek commercial relations abroad and try to preserve those already made. Their commercial policy was directed toward the peaceable acquisition of new markets. The weapons with which that policy of conquest was carried out were those of intellectual industry.

Knowledge of no markets could be obtained by brute force. No one could be compelled to do business at the point of the bayonet. The policy of a peaceful conquest of trade had the advantage that it did not act in a spirit of exclusion. He had never believed that among commercial and industrial nations in the modern conception the destruction of one of two rivals could mean an advantage to the other. The result would simply be that the victor would no longer be able to sell anything to the vanquished and thus would destroy a good customer.

NO BALM FOR HER ELBOW.

Jury Refuses Damages to Kathleen Emmet Against Great Western Railroad.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A case was heard in court this afternoon of Kathleen Emmet, an American woman, who sued the Great Western Railway for damages because of personal injuries she received while journeying on Christmas eve, 1908, to join a house party at Lord Bateman's estate at Shobdon Court in Herefordshire.

The plaintiff averred that when she arrived at King Island, the nearest station to the estate of Lord Bateman, the platform was so badly lighted that she fell over a box and fractured her elbow. This necessitated an operation and she was compelled to incur an expense of \$2,000.

After listening to testimony by Lord Bateman, Sir Watson Cheyne and other witnesses, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

END FILIPINO BANK TROUBLE.

John S. Hord to Be Elected President of Spanish Institution.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, Jan. 28.—The stockholders of the Spanish-Filipino Bank, in which there have been some strong factional controversies recently, have decided to elect John S. Hord president of the institution. Mr. Hord was formerly collector of the internal revenue and is now managing director of the Oriental Products Company.

Archbishop Harty and the religious orders control the stock of the bank. Mr. Hord will be elected at a meeting of the stockholders on February 8.

CUBA CELEBRATES.

Parade and Banquets in Honor of the Reestablishment of the Republic.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—To-day was the anniversary of the reestablishment of the republic. Although it had not been declared a legal holiday the occasion was celebrated by a parade of the armed forces through the city. There were 4,000 men in line.

The Cabinet gave a banquet last night in honor of President Gomez, and to-night the President returned the compliment at the palace.

FINE OLD ROMAN TOMB.

Exquisite Marble Sarcophagus, 2,100 Years Old, Unearthed in Italy.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Jan. 28.—A Roman tomb of the second century before Christ, containing a marble sarcophagus of exquisite workmanship five feet long and admirably preserved, has been discovered at Grosseto.

ITALO-CANADIAN PACT.

Envoy From Rome to Negotiate for Equal Privileges With France.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Jan. 28.—Senator Gavazzi, who is a leading silk manufacturer of Como, will be sent to Canada soon at the head of a commission to negotiate a treaty granting Italy the same treatment that is accorded to France in the exportation of silk and other products.

Man With a Dirk in His Back.

With the handle of a dirk sticking from his back Louis Rancier, 30 years old, of 377 Cleveland street, East New York, in pursuit of a man who had stabbed him five times last night fell exhausted in front of several women who were on their way to a social gathering. He was carried into a house at Atlantic and Sobieski avenues. The knife was drawn from his back by one of the men escorting him. Women worked over him to stop the bleeding from his wounds. He was taken to Broadway street hospital. He told Capt. Belmont that he was a resident of Brooklyn that his brother-in-law, Mike Tarolo, 35 years old, living in Navy street, Brooklyn, was his assailant.

Packard
MOTOR CARS

1891 BROADWAY

THE BOOSTERS ARE BOOSTED

INTO HIGHER CULTURE PLANE BY PROF. MUNSTERBERG.

While Club Experimented With Relation Between Stimuli and Sensations the Talked of the Need for Ideas in Business Life—Gompers the Realist.

Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard University is well acquainted with psychological phenomena of precept not produced by peripheral sensory impressions and he knows also the principles of psychodynamics, treating of the quantitative relation between sensations and their stimuli; consequently he was just the man to lead in the wilderness of untold needs at the Boost Club dinner at the Hotel Astor last night and say a few kind words about culture and ideals. Because the relation between stimuli and sensations was everywhere apparent among the 200 members of the Boost Club the Harvard psychologist's speech was all the more in the nature of a delicate laboratory experiment.

Prof. Munsterberg admitted at the very outset that when he received the invitation of the Boost Club to be one of its speakers he was not at all sure about the nature of the organization. It might have something to do with wholesale shoes and hosiery, or something else that did not appear readily in the name. But Prof. Munsterberg had only to come down from Cambridge, as he himself gradually admitted, and investigate at first hand to learn that here was a gathering of energetic young optimists whose one and sole motto is "Boost; Don't Knock."

So the Harvard psychologist said a few words on culture, opening with the opinion that being a Harvard man he was now subject to suspicion wherever he went, especially after the sad experience which was not enjoyed by President Lowell at St. Louis the other night, where, when it became known that President Lowell had missed his train from Chicago and could not attend a banquet in which he was expected to make a speech, during person put on a mistake and tried to get away with a Lowell speech anyway. But the mistake fell off.

"Your optimism and boosting, as you call it in your delightful American idiom, is not good for much," continued Prof. Munsterberg, "if it happens to be this lazy, flabby optimism that doesn't care if things are not going right and if there is all sorts of charlatanism in the world. It was my pleasure recently to explode Mrs. Paladino and I caught her with the goods. She did some unwomanly things with various whistles and screams, but I had detective on the floor. He caught her doing things with her foot."

"Every business man in America seems to be too little interested in anything outside of his business. He is too little interested in a better life, in the progress of science, and in this respect arises the distinction between the European business man and the American. All the culture and pursuit of the higher things in life you mean, business men have given over to his wife to take care of. The culture of the country is almost exclusively in the hands of the women. The man goes only after the dollars eternally after the dollars. He is too little open to the opportunities of the higher life. When he comes home tired from his business his aesthetic stimulus is represented by comic opera or vaudeville."

The professor said that even in his business the worker on this side of the water sees too much of the selfish aspect of pure competition. He misses the ideals of business. The business man is also too prone to drift haphazardly into his vocation without stopping to ponder the values of the various vocations open to all.

"Every vocation has its ideal side, which should be sought over the adventurous phase," he concluded. "Too little thought is given over here to the ideals inherent in the work you do. There is an ideal in every business which gives meaning to everything you do if only you seek to grasp it."

Said Gompers was one who followed Prof. Munsterberg, but he did not deal with ideals. He talked about grinding little children's bones into dollars, driving the light of love out of the business man's home and other unpleasant things. Others who interrupted the operation between stimuli and sensations by talking were Major-General Charles F. Smith, Henry R. Towne, Rufus B. Cowing, Edgar Lashburn, Charles E. Horwicz, Frederic R. Couderc and Gen. Horatio C. King. J. Clyde Oswald presided.

Among some of those who dined were P. F. Seymour, J. H. Colton, Magraine Cox, J. H. Chidister, E. P. Freeman, G. G. Brockway, E. S. Lyon, Robert W. L. E. Waldeck, Samuel Legg, W. H. Ingersoll, Mr. Gregory, R. G. Stoddard, E. D. Young, Robert H. Forbes and George W. Gerlach.

Another Meet for Model Aeroplanists.

A model aeroplane contest will be held in connection with an athletic meet of Public School 77 on April 19. The entries will be open to both men and boys. A list of names will be ordered by the athletic league of the school.

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